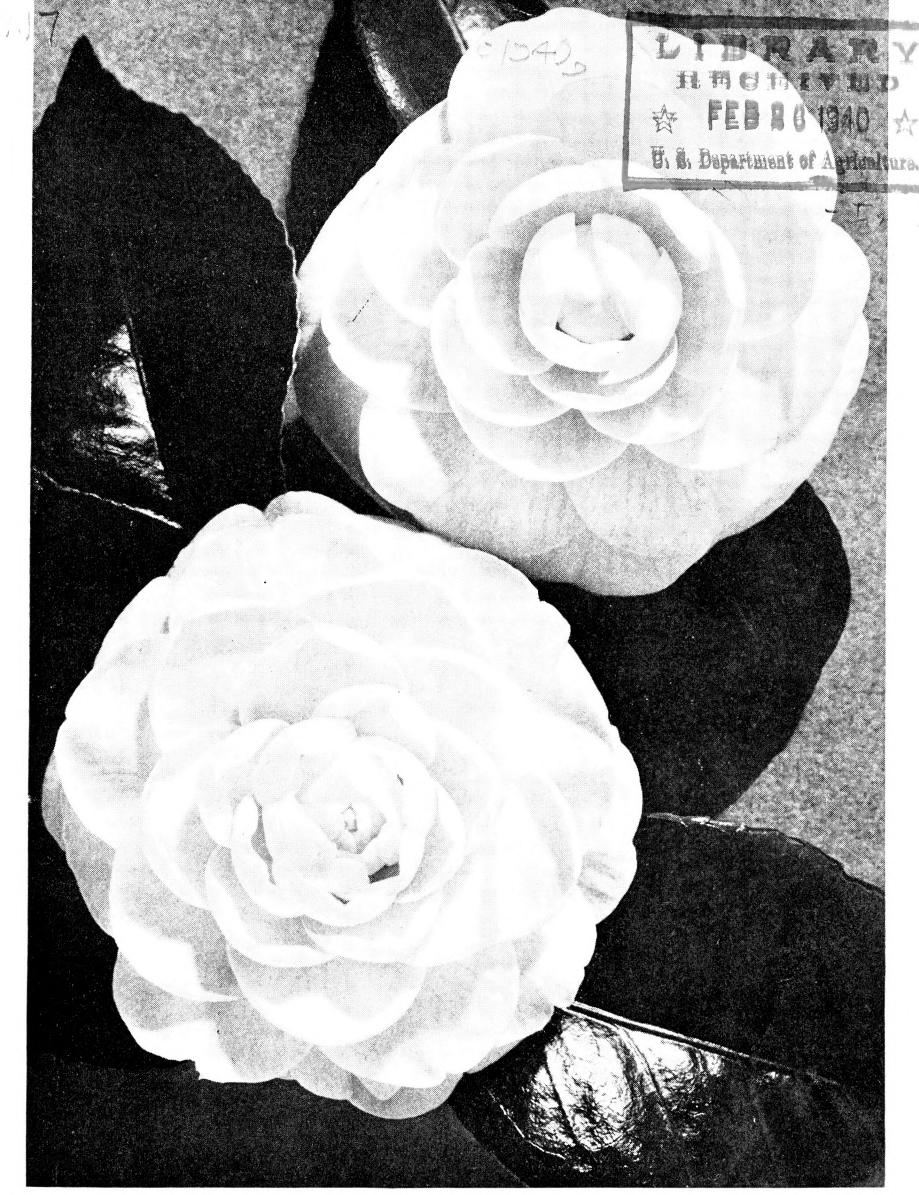
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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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CAMELLIA, PINK PERFECTION

CAMELLIAS . EVERGREENS . ROSES . FLOWERING SHRUBS AZALEAS . PECANS . SATSUMAS . FRUIT TREES

MONTICELLO NURSERY CO. MONTICELLO · FLORIDA



F. A. Mahan, President and Manager of the Monticello Nursery Co., and introducer of the famous MAHAN Pecan

Mr. Mahan started in the nursery business in north Florida 30 years ago, and from a small beginning, using mule and horse transportation, has developed one of the largest nurseries in the country. He now uses his plane for many business trips. From a few acres to begin with, the Monticello Nursery Co. has grown to over 600 acres, a portion of which is shown in the aërial view on the opposite page.

A business develops through service rendered, and by growing the best varieties of nursery stock as they should be grown, the Monticello Nursery Co. has expanded through the years, and increased its many friends each season. We would like to number you among our friends also.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

ORDERING

Please state name of plant, size, and price on each variety wanted. Orders will be handled promptly during the planting season, and orders booked in advance of shipping season will be shipped at the proper planting-time.

Plants marked B&B. are dug with a ball of earth and sewed in burlap. They will weigh considerably more than bare-rooted plants, and in any quantity should be shipped by freight or truck line. Bare-root plants are dug bare-rooted and can be shipped by express at low cost. All prices quoted are f.o.b. Monticello, Fla.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

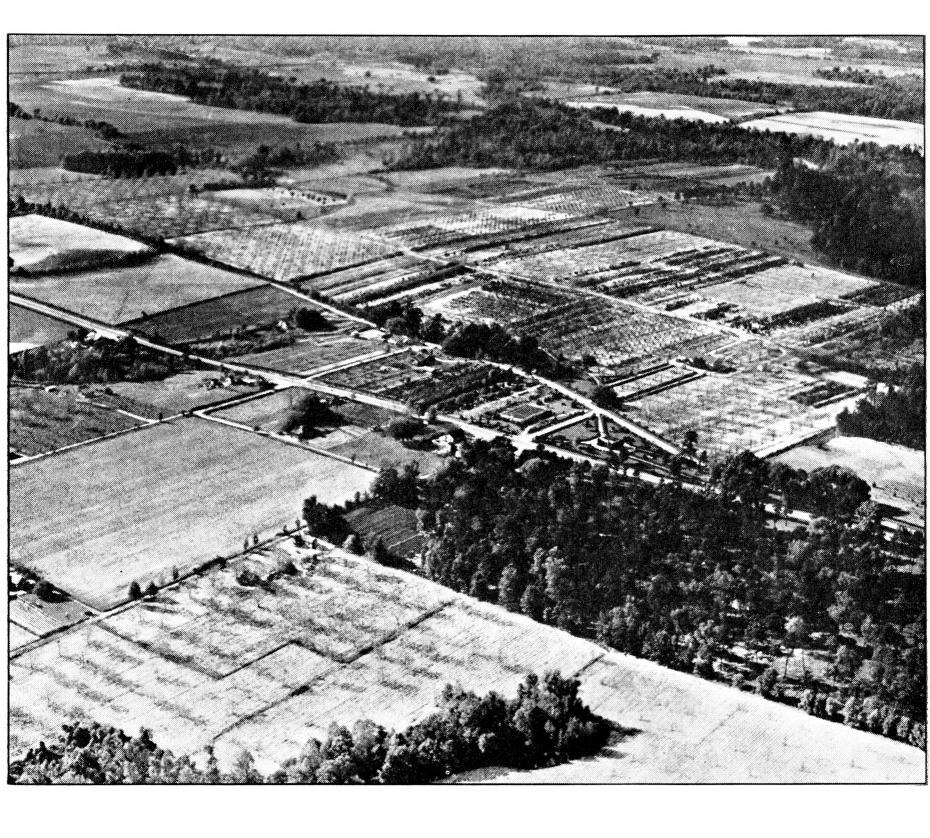
Cash with order, or 25 per cent cash with order and balance C. O. D.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant and tree to be in healthy condition, up to grade and first class in every respect. A state certificate of inspection accompanies each shipment.

CLAIMS

If by some chance an error should occur, it will be promptly rectified if claim is made within 10 days of receipt of goods.



Aërial View of Nursery

This picture shows you a little over half of the 600 acres of fine nursery stock grown by us. In it also is a part of the orchards of heavy-bearing Pecans from which we get the budwood to grow the nursery trees.

This is one of the largest nurseries in the South, and includes most of the plants that are satisfactorily grown south of the Mason-Dixon's Line.

A visit to the nursery will be enlightening to you, and any time you can, we invite you to look over our stock.

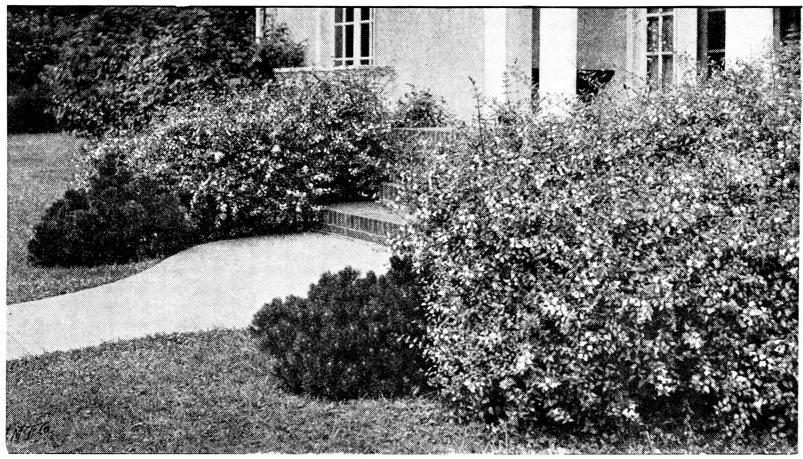


Proper Plantings Save Money, Enhance Appearance

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT is available to help you in planning your garden and the general landscaping of your grounds. You have seen some places planted with a great many plants, and yet presenting a poor general appearance, while others, with no more planting, and many times less, give just the right effect. The difference comes in using the right plants in the right places.

We will be glad to make the proper landscape plan for your particular location, using plants that will give the best appearance for the least cost, and selecting varieties that will be permanently beautiful in the locations in which they are used.

You are invited to visit our nursery and see the fine stock of plant material we are growing there. You will find many varieties which you especially like, and which can be used in planting your place.



Abelia grandiflora

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

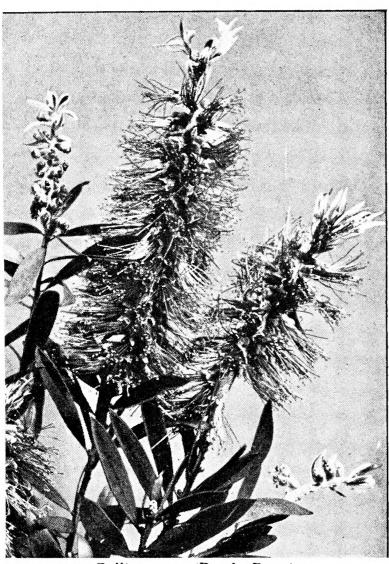
You will find the plants listed here to be especially useful in hedges and borders. They all may safely be planted outdoors in Florida. They lend distinction to any home planting and become a source of increasing pleasure and satisfaction as years go by. A well-planted home is a good investment, and you will never regret the time, expense and work necessary to have one of your own.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. Florida plantings would look bare without the Abelia, for its small, shiny, bronze-green foliage and arching stems, clothed with clusters of little fragrant, rosy white flowers, borne almost continually, make it exceedingly valuable for mass or foundation planting either in full sun or partial shade. The Abelia is one of the very best hedge plants for the Southeast, being free from pests and shearing well.

•				
Natural growth; bare roots.	Ea	ch	1	0
18 to 24 in			\$1	75
2 to 3 ft		30	2	50
3 to 4 ft		45	4	00
4 to 5 ft		75	6	50
Sheared plants.				
18 to 24 in	.5	30	2	50
2 to 3 ft		50	4	50
3 to 4 ft	1	00		50
ARDISIA crenulata. Christmas lent grown in a shady place. Bri borne at Christmas-time. 2½-in. pots	ght Ea . \$0	red ich 40	berr 1 \$3	o ies 0 50
AUCUBA japonica variegata. Go A very hardy shrub that need drained soil. Dark green leave markings. Good in the border. 8 to 12 in., B&B	ls a s, v Ea .\$0	rich vith ich 50	ı, well yell 1 \$4	ell- ow 0 50



Ardisia crenulata



Callistemon (Bottle-Brush)

 BERBERIS Sargentiana. Sargent's Barberry.

 An evergreen shrub with leaves of several shades of green on the new shoots. About 6 feet high when full grown. Each 10

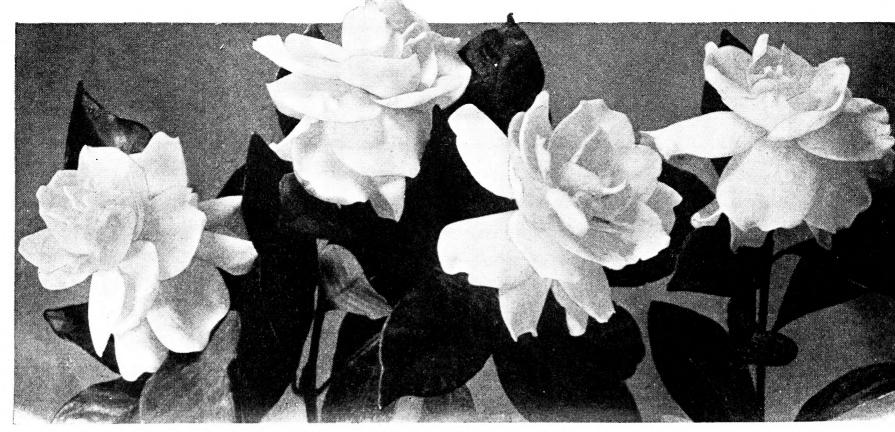
 15 to 18 in., B&B.
 \$0.75
 \$6.50

 18 to 24 in., B&B.
 1.00
 9.00

 24 to 30 in., B&B.
 1.50
 13.50

 30 to 36 in., B&B.
 2.25
 20.00

BUXUS japonica. Japanese Boxwood. Medium green, close-growing, evergreen shrub for hedges or tub use. Grows rapidly.
6 to 8 in., B&B. \$0 25 \$2 00 8 to 12 in., B&B. 50 4 50 12 to 15 in., B&B. 75 6 50 15 to 18 in., B&B. 1 00 9 00
15 to 18 in., B&B 1 00 9 00 18 to 24 in., B&B 1 75 15 00 24 to 30 in., B&B 2 50 22 50 B. sempervirens. English Boxwood. The very
popular variety so much used for edging and formal gardens. Glossy, dark green foliage. Each 10
6 to 8 in., B&B
15 to 18 in., B&B 1 00 9 00 18 to 24 in., B&B 1 75 15 00 24 to 30 in., B&B 2 50 22 50 CALLISTEMON rigidus. Bottle-Brush. Very
distinctive, long, bright red flowers in the shape of a bottle-brush. Leaves long and very
6-in. pots
good in moist, shady places. Each 10 2 to 3 ft., B&B\$1 25 \$10 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B
CLEYERA japonica. A fine evergreen with fragrant, white flowers and dark, glossy green leaves with red midrib. Red berries in winter. Each 10
18 to 24 in., B&B\$1 00 \$9 00 2 to 3 ft., B&B
cotoneaster pannosa. Small leaves that are silvery underneath. White flowers followed by red fruits. A beautiful hardy shrub. Each 10
18 to 24 in., B&B\$1 00 \$9 00 2 to 3 ft., B&B1 25 11 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B2 00 17 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B3 50 32 50



Gardenia florida. See page 7



DAPHNIPHYLLUM macropodum. A small evergreen tree with oblong leaves. Black fruit.

Each 10

18 to 24 in BaB

evergreen shrub. Leaves are dark green above, silvery beneath, with brown scales. Fragrant flowers and red fruit. Vigorous growth.

Each 10

18 to 24 in., B & B.......\$0 90 \$8 00

	~								_	~
18	to	24	in.,	В	& :	В	 . \$0	90	\$8	00
2	to	3	ft.,	\mathbf{B}	& I	3	 . 1	00	9	00
3	to	4	ft.,	\mathbf{B}	& I	3	 . 1	50	13	50
4	to	5	ft.,	\mathbf{B}	& I	B	 . 2	50	22	50

FEIJOA Sellowiana. Pineapple Guava. A very interesting, compact-growing evergreen for foundations or borders. Dark green foliage with purplish red flowers often hidden beneath.

Each 10

GARDENIA florida. Cape Jasmine. The well-loved favorite of the South. Everybody knows its fragrant white flowers and shiny dark leaves.

Each 10

 8 to 12 in.
 \$0 50 \$4 50

 12 to 18 in., B&B.
 75 6 50

 18 to 24 in., B&B.
 1 00 9 00

 2 to 3 ft., B&B.
 1 50 13 50

ILEX cornuta. Chinese Holly. Evergreen shrub with shining leaves and strong spines. Blooms in June and July. Scarlet berries.

	Eε	ıch	10)
18 to 24 in., B&B	. \$1	50	\$13	50
2 to 3 ft., B&B	. 2	25	20	00
3 to 4 ft., B&B				
I. latifolia. Broad-leaved H	olly.	Ev	ergre	een
tree with broad shiny leaves a				

			10	
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$1	50	\$13	50
3 to 4 ft., B&B	. 2	25	20	
4 to 5 ft., B&B	. 3	50	32	50
5 to 6 ft., B&B	. 5	00	45	00

Ilex vomitoria. Yaupon. Very good for foundation planting or borders. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Compact and bushy; red berries.

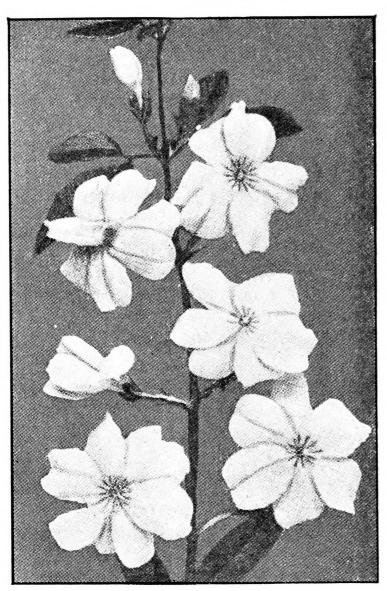
Sheared columnar plants.	Each	
18 to 24 in., B&B	. \$1 25	\$11 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B	. 1 75	15 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	. 2 50	22 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	. 3 75	35 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B	. 5 00	45 00

ILLICIUM anisatum. Anise Tree. Small tree or shrub reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Narrow, upright habit of growth. Hardy.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$1 25	\$11 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	. 2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B		



Elæagnus pungens



Jasminum primulinum

JASMINUM floridum. A hardy, low-growing evergreen shrub with bright yellow flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., B&B	. \$0-60	\$5 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B		



Ligustrum lucidum

Jasminum primulinum.		
Gracefully drooping, archi	ing branches.	Ever-
green.	Each	• • •
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B	75	6 50

LIGUSTRUM lucidum, Glossy Ligustrum

4	LIGOSTROW Ideidum. Glossy Elgustrum.
1	Very bushy and compact, with dark, waxy
	leaves and panicles of white flowers. Birds
	love the large bunches of black berries. Ex-
١	cellent for foundation, hedge or specimen
	planting, for it can be pruned or allowed
	to grow into a small tree. Each 10
	18 to 24 in., B & B\$0 75 \$6 50
	2 to 3 ft., B & B 1 00 9 90
	3 to 4 ft., B & B 1 50 13 50
	4 to 5 ft., B & B 3 00 25 00
	5 to 6 ft., B & B 5 00 45 00
	6 to 8 ft., B & B 7 50 65 00

Ligustrum coriaceum.	An ornamental,	dwarf
shrub with very dark,	crinkled leaves.	
12 . 10 . D D	Each	10

	Lacii	10
12 to 18 in., B&B	. \$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in., B&B	. 1 25	10 00

L. excelsum superbum. White Variegated Ligustrum. Very showy variety with leaves variegated green and white. A rapid grower.

L. japonicum aureum. Gold-tipped Ligustrum. Strong, upright grower with leaves margined yellow or gold. Very attractive.

Above two varieties:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B		
4 to 5 ft., B&B.		

L. ovalifolium variegatum. Variegated California Privet. A strong-growing variety with bright green leaves marbled pale yellow. White flowers in panicles. Each 10

2	to	3	1t.,	B&B	. 51	UU	\$9	UU
3	to	4	ft.,	B&B	. 1	50	13	50
				$B\&B.\dots\dots\dots$				

MAHONIA Bealei. Holly Grape; Leather-leaf Grape. A Japanese Barberry. Leaves very broad, with five pairs of leaflets. Flowers yellow, in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent evergreen. This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does better in partial shade, where the ground is well drained.

Each 10

12 to 18 in., B&B\$0	75	\$6	50
18 to 24 in., B&B	00	9	00
2 to 3 ft., B&B 1			

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana. Cherry Laurel. A very fine native evergreen shrub with dark green, glossy foliage and small, fragrant flowers in close racemes. Glossy, greenish black fruit. A slow grower but eventually attains large size.

Sheared columnar specimens.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., B & B	. \$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 ft., B & B	. 1 50	13 50
4 to 5 ft., B & B	. 2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft., B & B		
6 to 8 ft., B & B	. 3 75	35 00

NANDINA domestica. Heavenly Bamboo. A most desirable Japanese shrub and a favorite in Florida gardens. Densely clothed with compound leaflets, bronzy red when young, dark green at maturity, and with beautiful copper-red tones in the winter. Topped with great showy clusters of red berries in winter, but more than one plant is necessary to secure berries. Adapted to full sun or part shade.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., B & B	. \$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in., B & B	. 1 00	9 00
2 to 3 ft., B & B	. 1 25	11 00
3 to 4 ft., B & B	. 2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft., B & B	. 3 25	30 00

OLEA fragrans. Sweet Olive. Large, medium green foliage and small, white, extremely fragrant flowers in clusters, whose cloying sweetness will betray their presence in the garden before you see the plant. Will stand sun near the coast. Partial shade inland. Each 10

12 to	18 m.,	B&B		 	. \$1	00	\$9	00
		B&B						
		B&B						

OSMANTHUS Fortunei. Holly-leaf Tea-Olive. A striking beautiful shrub with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the holly. In fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Does well in most any situation, but will give best results if planted in rich soil and partial shade. Each 10

18	to	24	in.									\$1	00	\$9	00
2	to	3	ft.									1	50	13	50
3	to	4	ft.									2	50	22	50

PHOTINIA glabra. Red-leaved Photinia. An evergreen shrub to 10 feet in the South. Red-dish leaves and white flowers in panicles.

	Fach	10
18 to 24 in., B&B	.\$1 25	\$11 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B		

P. serrulata. For all Florida there is no finer large evergreen shrub than this magnificent plant. At all times it is clothed with dark, shining, 8-inch leaves, which are dotted during the fall and winter with occasional red leaves, and in the spring the plant becomes a solid mass of great 6-inch heads of white flowers.

		Each	10
18 to	24 in., B&B	\$1 00	\$9 00
	3 ft., B&B		
3 to	4 ft., B&B	2 25	20 00
4 to	5 ft., B&B	3 50	32 50

PITTOSPORUM Tobira. A wide-spreading, dense, round-headed shrub, with deep, glossy green foliage, excellent for massing against the house or wall, or a fine large hedge. In the winter it is covered with small, fragrant, white flowers, resembling orange blossoms.

	\mathbf{E}_{t}	ach	10
12 to 18 in., B&B	. \$1	00	\$9 00
18 to 24 in., B&B	. 1	50	13 50
2 to 3 ft., B&B			
3 to 4 ft., B&B			

P. Tobira variegata. A beautiful form of the above species with the exception that the leaves are variegated with white. Each 10

ic variegateu	with white.	Lacu	10
12 to 18 in.,	B&B	\$1 25	\$11 00
18 to 24 in.,	B&B	2 00	17 50
24 to 30 in.,	B&B	2 75	25 00



Mahonia Bealei. See page 8.





Nandina domestica



Pyracantha yunnanensis

PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Firethorn. A beautiful subvariety of evergreen Burning-Bush. Covered with a profusion of white flowers in early spring, followed by bright orange berries which hang on all winter. May be trained against walls, buildings, and over arched gateways, making a pleasing effect. Each 10 2 to 3 ft., B&B\$1 25 \$11 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B\$2 50 22 50
4 to 6 ft., B&B
has probably the most attractive foliage, larger and finer than most other kinds. This variety varies a great deal if grown from seed. We grow plants only from cuttings taken from one type which bears great masses of brilliant
red berries in immense quantities all over the plant. The most popular red-berried variety. Each 10 2 to 3 ft., B&B\$1 25 \$11 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B



Pittosporum Tobira. See page 9

RAPHIOLEPIS indica. India-Hawthorn. A
low-branched shrub requiring a fairly heavy
soil. Thick leaves and sweet-scented, pinkish
flowers. Each 10
12 to 18 in., B&B\$1 00 \$9 00
18 to 24 in., B&B
2 to 3 ft., B&B 2 25 20 00
2 to 3 ft., D&D 2 25 20 00
R. japonica. Japanese Hawthorn. A much
larger and faster-growing variety. Large
panicles of beautiful white flowers in spring.
Each 10
18 to 24 in., B&B\$1 25 \$11 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B 1 75 15 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B 2 50 22 50
SEVERINIA buxifolia. A small-leaved shrub
with sweet flowers followed by black berries,
A good hedge plant. Each 10
12 to 18 in., B&B\$0 60 \$5 00
18 to 24 in., B&B
2 to 3 ft., B&B 1 50 13 50
2 00 0 10., 15415, 1 90 10 90
STRANVÆSIA Davidiana. An evergreen from
China, reaching a height of 20 feet. White
flowers in terminal clusters; fruit is a small red
O O O O O O O O
- Laci 10
18 to 24 in., B&B\$1 25 \$11 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B 1 50 13 50

VIBURNUM ODORATISSIMUM. Sweet Viburnum. An evergreen with sweet- scented, white flowers. Growth vigorous
and compact-spreading. A most desirable shrub for southern gardens highly recommended. Each 10 18 to 24 in., B & B \$1 00 \$9 00
2 to 3 ft., B & B 1 50 13 50 3 to 4 ft., B & B 2 25 20 00
4 to 5 ft., B & B

Viburnum macrophyllum. Big-leaf Viburnum. An upright grower with shiny foliage and white flowers.

V. suspensum. A shrub from the South Sea Islands with a luxuriant mass of shiny dark leaves. Adaptable either to sun or shade.

V. Tinus. Small-leaf Viburnum. A bush reaching 10 feet, covered with creamy white flowers in February. For specimens or hedges.

Above three varieties:	Εa	ich	1	0
12 to 18 in., B&B	. \$0	75	\$6	50
18 to 24 in., B&B	. 1	25	11	00
2 to 3 ft., B&B	. 1	75	15	00
3 to 4 ft., B&B				

Coniferous Evergreens

Conifers have their place in your home planting and are attractive the year through. During the winter months, when many trees are dormant and without leaves, the Conifers will stand out in all their splendor, with their various hues of yellow, green, dark green and blue-green. They make a background for other shrubs that is unsurpassed. Many of them make wonderful specimen plants for such places as the corners of your home, entrances to drives, large urns, and many other places suitable for specimen plants.

With very little care you can keep your Conifers beautiful for many years and most of them will stand pruning to hold them at a desired height. To keep your Conifers at their best they should be fertilized annually, applying the fertilizer in March or just before the new growth begins. Well-rotted manure is the best fertilizer to use. Keep the soil around them loosened and worked up at least 6 inches from the outside of the branches.

BIOTA (Thuja) orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. Rather tall and loose-growing unless sheared back. Can be trained to any shape.

	E	ach	10
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$0	75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	1	00	9 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B	1	50	13 50
5 to 6 ft., B&B	2	25	20 00
·		_	

B. orientalis aurea conspicua. Goldspire Arborvitæ. Compact, erect and symmetrical, in habit, with foliage of intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, while others are suffused with green. Very hardy and, as its name implies, is very conspicuous.

			,
2 to 3 ft., B&B\$1	25	\$11	00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	00	17	50
4 to 5 ft., B&B 3		27	50
5 to 6 ft., B&B 4		37	50

B. orientalis aurea nana. Dwarf Golden Arborvitæ. Possibly the most popular Thuja for general use in the South and North. The golden yellow of the foliage makes a most pleasing contrast to the green of other evergreens. Specimens seem to be at their best when planted in well-drained soil and due to its extreme hardiness can be used in most any location. The dwarf, compact habit of this plant makes it suitable for small gardens, cemeteries and urns.

include and aris.	Eacn	10
12 to 15 in., B&B	.\$0 75	\$6 50
15 to 18 in., B&B		
18 to 24 in., B&B	. 1 25	11 00
24 to 30 in., B&B		
30 to 36 in., B&B	. 2 00	17 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B	. 3 00	27 5 0

B. orientalis, Blue-Green. This is a handsome Arborvitæ with bluish green foliage. A strong grower and soon makes fine, large, beautiful specimens which will retain their good appearance, even when old.

ice, even when ora.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	\$1 25	\$11 00
3 to 4 ft		
4 to 5 ft		
5 to 6 ft	4 00	35 00

B. orientalis bonita. Dwarf Globe Arborvitæ. This is a beautiful rich green variety, dwarf or of slow growth. It is cone-shaped and rather broad.

the broad.	Each	10
12 to 15 in., B&B	. \$0 75	\$6 50
15 to 18 in., B&B		
18 to 24 in., B&B	. 1 25	11,00
2 to 3 ft., B&B		
3 to 4 ft ReR	3.00	

Arborvitæ. One of the finest conifers, widely used. A compact, pyramidal Arborvitæ attaining a height of about 10 feet. Bright green and holds its color well.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., B & B	. \$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft., B & B	. 1 50	13 50
3 to 4 ft., B & B	. 2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft., B & B	. 2 75	25 00
5 to 6 ft., B & B	. 4 00	37 50
6 to 8 ft., B & B	. 6 00	55 0 0

The plants grown by the Monticello Nursery Co. have been tested through many years and include the finest variety for the Southern garden.



Biota orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ)

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued



Cedrus Deodara

Cedrus Deodara
Biota orientalis excelsa. Broad Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Similar to B. pyramidalis, except considerably broader in comparison to height. Slightly lighter green. Each 10 3 to 4 ft., B&B. \$2 00 \$17 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 3 00 27 50 5 to 7 ft., B&B. 5 00 45 00
B., Rosedale. Rosedale Arborvitæ. Of compact, rounded, symmetrical form, with very dense head. The foliage is dark bluish green and very handsome. Each 10 15 to 18 in., B&B \$0 75 \$6 50 18 to 24 in., B&B 1 25 11 00 2 to 3 ft., B&B 1 50 13 50
cedar. This tree is fast becoming the outdoor Christmas tree in Florida. It makes a magnificent stately tree of towering pyramidal form, with great sweeping branches, and it should be given a location where it will have plenty of room to spread out since it eventually makes a very large tree. Its silvery bluish foliage and symmetrical growth make this tree one of the finest of specimen plants. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 7 to 65 to 65 to 84 to 10 ft., B&B. 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 12 to 110 to 110 ft.

Cedrus libani. Cedar of Leban		Stiff	, neec	lle-
like foliage of dark green.	Ea	ach	10)
2 to 3 ft., B&B	. \$1	50	\$13	50
3 to 4 ft., B&B			20	00
4 to 5 ft., B&B	. 3	50	32	50

CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata. Chinese
Fir. An evergreen native in eastern Asia.
Stiff, flattened, pointed leaves with broad
white bands underneath. Attains a height
of 80 feet. Each 10
2 to 3 ft., B & B\$1 00 \$8 50
3 to 4 ft., B & B 1 25 11 00
4 to 5 ft., B & B 1 75 15 00
5 to 6 ft., B & B 2 50 22 50
6 to 8 ft., B & B 3 50 30 00
8 to 10 ft., B & B 5 00 45 00

CUPRESSUS arizonica. Small, scale-like leaves of p	Arizona (pale green, (Cypress.
cones with woody scales.		
height.	Each \$2,50	10 \$22 50

_			100		10	,
4 to	5 ft., E	8&B	\$2	50	\$22	50
		8&B				
		8&B				

C. funebris. Weeping Cypress. Drooping, lacy branches and flattened branchlets. Foliage light green.

0	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., B&B	. \$4 00	\$35 00
6 to 8 ft., B&B	. 5 50	50 00
8 to 10 ft., B&B	8 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft., B&B	. 12 00	110 00

C. sempervirens Royali. Italian Cypress. Tall, slender, green spires, invaluable as accent points in landscape planting. Our trees are the true narrow type, holding their narrow shape permanently. Always plant in a dry, sunny location as they will not stand too much moisture.

	Lacii	10
3 to 4 ft., B&B	. \$2 00	\$17 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	. 2 50	22 50
5 to 6 ft., B&B	. 3 00	27 50
6 to 8 ft., B&B	. 4 00	35 00
8 to 10 ft., B&B	. 5 50	50 00
10 to 12 ft., B&B	. 7 50	65 00

JUNIPERUS chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper. Has bushy, wide-spread horizontal branches and forms an immense, flat, irregular head of bluish green foliage, graceful in outline. Heat or cold, sun or shade, it does equally as well under all conditions.

well under an conditions.	Eacn	10
12 to 15 in., B & B	\$0 75	\$6 50
15 to 18 in., B & B	. 1 25	11 00
18 to 24 in., B & B	1 50	13 50
2 to 3 ft., B & B	. 1 75	15 00
3 to 4 ft., B & B	. 2 50	22 5 0
4 to 5 ft., B & B	. 4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft., B & B	. 5 00	45 00
6 to 8 ft., B & B	. 7 50	65 00

J. communis. English Juniper. Upright, dark green; slender, recurving branches. Can be pruned to any shape. Very hardy.

	\mathbf{E}_{i}	ach	1	0
18 to 24 in., B&B	. \$1	00	\$9	00
2 to 3 ft., B&B				
3 to 4 ft., B&B				
4 to 5 ft., B&B				

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

Juniperus conferta. Shore Juniper. A	spread-
ing form; light green foliage which	is very
feathery and will not turn brown in	winter.
Will do well on sandy soil or clay.	
Each	10

					10	
18 to	24 in	., B&B	 \$1	25	\$11 00)
2 to	3 ft.	, B&B	 1	75	15 00)
		, B&B				
	_	-	 		_	

J. densa glauca. I					
slow growing, irre			Dark	c bluish	1
green, scale-like le	aves.	E	ach	10	
18 to 24 in R&	R	\$1	25	\$11 00	ſ

18 to	24 in.	, B&	В	 	. \$1	25	\$11	. 00
2 to	3 ft.	, B&	В	 	. 1	75	15	00
	4 ft.							

J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. A dwarf, compact, narrow, upright Juniper that does well under widely different conditions. Its grayish green color is very pleasing. Fine for foundation work.

Each 10

i iodiidacion iionii		ACII.	_	·
12 to 15 in., B&B	\$0	60	\$5	50
15 to 18 in., B&B				
18 to 24 in., B&B	1	25	11	00
24 to 30 in., B&B	1	75	15	00
30 to 36 in., B&B				

J. horizontalis Douglasi. Waukegan Juniper. Long, trailing branches with steel-blue leaves.

	$-\mathbf{E}$	ach	10)
18 to 24 in., B&B	. \$1	25	\$11	00
2 to 3 ft., B&B				
3 to 4 ft., B&B	. 2	25	20	00

\mathbf{J} to \mathbf{q} it, $\mathbf{D} \mathbf{\alpha} \mathbf{D} \dots$		20 00
J. japonica sylvestris.	Sylvester's	s Juniper.
This is a very beautiful		
well in the South. The		
bright green. Irregu	lar outline	, broadly
pyramidal.		h 10
2 to 3 ft B&B		0 \$13 50

			ATT OF UIT	~ ~ ~		,	DIOCC	
yrami	dal.				E_{ϵ}	ach	10)
2 to 3	3 ft.,	B&B			. \$1	50	\$13	50
3 to 4	4 ft.,	B&B			. 2	50	22	50
5 to (6 ft.,	B&B	3		. 5	00	45	00

J. virginiana. Red Cedar. The Red Cedar is a tree with a dark green head and spreading or upright branches. It grows rapidly and is adapted to a wide range of soils. Does well in full sun or partial shade, and is one of the most dependable of all conifers.

Prices on Juniperus virginiana		10
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$1 25	\$11 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B		27 50
5 to 6 ft., B&B		37 50

PODOCARPOS macrophyl		
Tree. Handsome evergreen	with rather	dark
green foliage. Naturally ma	kes a vase-s	haped
growth. Quite hardy.	Each	
12 to 18 in ReR	\$1.00	00°

rowth. Quite hardy.	Lach	10
12 to 18 in., B&B	\$1 00	\$9 00
18 to 24 in., B&B	1 25	11 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B		
3 to 4 ft., B&B		

RETINOSPORA ericoides. Cedar Cypress. This is a beautiful conifer, dense and compact in growth. Naturally it is an upright grower and may be pruned in very narrow, columnar shape. The foliage is a light, bright green.

			Ea	c h	1	0
18 to	24 in., B & l	B .	 \$0	50	\$4	50
2 to	3 ft., B & F	3	 	c0	5	50
3 to	4 ft., B & F	3	 	75	6	50
	5 ft., B & E					
	6 ft., B & I					
	8 ft., B & I					

R. plumosa. Plume Cypress. The main stems are erect, but the side shoots are gracefully plume-like. A good hedge plant.

R. plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. Like R. plumosa except that it has golden foliage.

Above two varieties:	Ea	ich	1	0
2 to 3 ft., B&B	. \$1	00	\$9	00
3 to 4 ft., B&B				
4 to 5 ft., B&B				

R. squarrosa Veitchi. Moss Cypress. Silvery blue foliage. A handsome form that grows rapidly and shears well. Erect in growth.

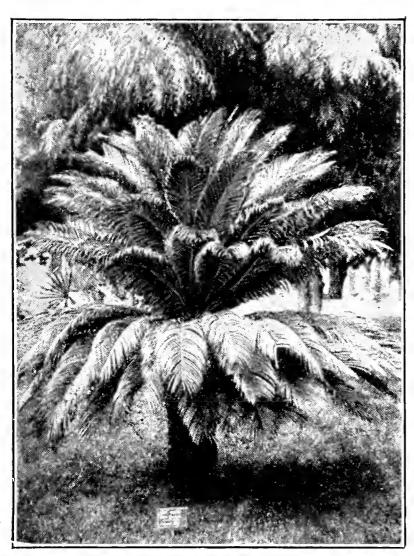
	E	ach	1	0
12 to 18 in., B&B	. \$0	60	\$5	50
18 to 24 in., B&B				
2 to 3 ft., B&B				
3 to 4 ft., B&B				
4 to 5 ft. B&B.				



Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana



Retinospora plumosa aurea



Cycas revoluta

We guarantee every plant and tree to be in healthy condition, up to grade and first class in every respect.

Palms

Palms, with graceful blue-green foliage, producing a very fine effect. Since the plant is dwarf in growth, it is especially good for parkways and other formal plantings, as well as for pots and urns outdoors.

00 \$9	00
	00
50 13	50
00 17	50
50 32	50
00 55	00
	50 13 00 17 50 32 00 55

 CHAMÆROPS excelsa. Windmill Palm. A

 dwarf- and slow-growing but very hardy Fan Palm.
 Each 10

 18 to 24 in., B&B.
 \$1 25 \$11 00

 2 to 3 ft., B&B.
 2 00 17 50

CYCAS revoluta. Sago Palm. Dense symmetrical crown of dark green leaves. Excellent for formal use and adapted to house culture in sunny places, if given good drainage.

WASHINGTONIA robusta. Dark green, fanshaped leaves. Hardy. Well adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast country. A rapid grower. Height 50 to 80 feet. One of the finest for landscape and avenue planting.

SABAL Palmetto. A beautiful hardy Palm and a native of the South. Commonly called "Cabbage Palm." Each 10

 2 to 3 ft., B&B.
 \$1 50
 \$12 50

 3 to 4 ft., B&B.
 2 50
 22 50

 4 to 6 ft., B&B.
 4 50
 40 00

 6 to 8 ft., B&B.
 6 00
 52 50



Cocos australis



Chamærops excelsa



Many advantages will be yours if you will allow us to help you with your selections of Flowering Shrubs so that you may have some of these plants in bloom the year round. A small investment in these Flowering Shrubs will not only increase the value of your property, but

berries and foliage will add great color to your

also make you proud to be the owner.

ers a deep shade of violet. The plant is a tall grower and blooms from July until frost. Very ornamental. Should be cut to within 12 inches of the ground in winter, thus giving more blossoms and a more shapely plant. The blossoms will appear on the current year's growth.

Bare roots.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft		6 50

CYDONIA japonica. Flowering Quince. The earliest deciduous shrub to flower, its leafless branches displaying the brilliant rosy red flowers in January, and if cut before that time and placed in water in the house will even open up in December. All the Flowering Quinces have shiny foliage throughout the summer and like locations with plenty of sun.

Bare roots.	Each	10
18 to 24 in	. \$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 ft		5 00
3 to 4 ft	. 80	7 00

DEUTZIA crenata. A profusion of pure white flowers produced on a strong, upright-growing bush.

D. crenata, Pride of Rochester. Large, double white flowers tinged pink. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. One of the very best.

Above two varieties, bare roots:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft		5 00
4 to 5 ft	80	7 00

DURANTA Plumieri. Golden Dewdrop. An evergreen shrub blooming all summer with racemes of lilac flowers followed by golden yellow berries that hang on all winter. Is rather tender and freezes to the ground some winters, but comes out again in the spring.

Bare roots.	Each	10
1-year plants		\$4 50
2-year plants	 75	6 50

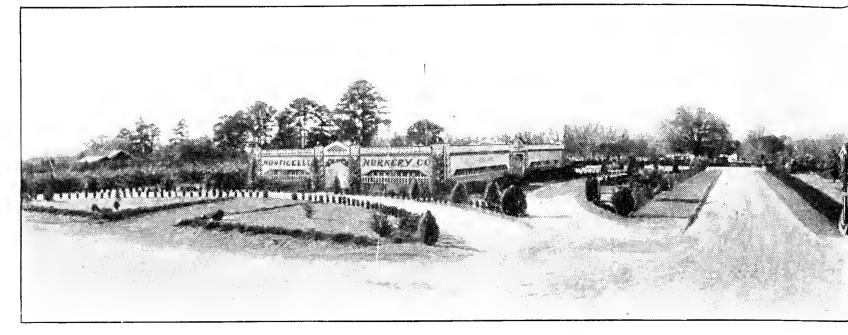
FORSYTHIA intermedia. A tall variety with slender, arching branches. Flowers are golden yellow and borne in March.

F. suspensa Fortunei. Golden Bell. A free-flowering shrub with handsome, clean foliage and showy, bell-like flowers, borne in great profusion along the branches in early spring.

Above two varieties, bare roots:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft		6 50

HYDRANGEA hortensis. French Hydrangea. Long a favorite of Florida gardens, with its large, bold foliage and heads of blue flowers that are immense.

Bare roo	ts.									Ea	ich	1	0
18 to	24 in.								. \$	\$0	50	\$4	00
2 to	3 ft.										75	6	50
3 to	4 ft.									1	25	10	00



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ENT

This is one of the show-places in North Florida, and is located on the office grounds are located the Azalea and Camellia beds, in which and Camellias in bloom. The flowering season of Azaleas starts in Ja

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty Bush. A fine, hardy, flowering shrub from Central China, forming a perfectly symmetrical bush, fountain-like in habit, every branch in the spring becoming a plume of lovely bell-shaped pink blossoms, mottled with orange. A shrub that will thrive almost anywhere in sun and shade. Requires little attention but provides much beauty.

Bare roots.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft		7 00

LAGERSTRŒMIA indica. Crape Myrtle. Among the most important shrubs of the South, and as valuable here as the lilac in the North. A vigorous, well-grown plant that will attain a height of 15 to 20 feet, and be an immense bouquet of flowers in the summer and fall. Attracts much attention, especially from visitors of the North. Very hardy. Watermelon-Red and Pink.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	\$0 45	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft	60	5 00
4 to 6 ft	8 0	7 00
6 to 8 ft	1 50	12 50

LONICERA fragrantissima. Bush Honeysuckle. A Chinese shrub highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers which appear in January. This plant continues to bloom a long time. To keep shapely plants that will give a maximum of blooms, they should be pruned severely and old wood removed directly after flowering each year.

Bare roots.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	 . \$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.		6 00

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Mock Orange. Pure white, very sweet-scented flowers, borne profusely.

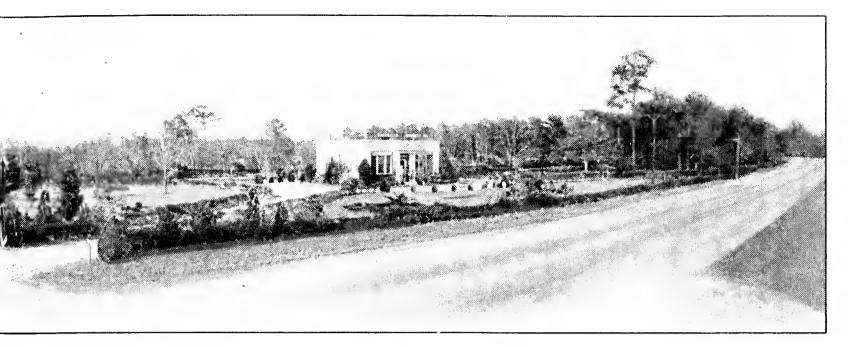
P. grandiflorus. A popular large-flowering white variety.

P. virginalis. A handsome, vigorous shrub with large, semi-double flowers, sometimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, which are produced in great profusion the later part of April and early May. Also blooms during the summer.

Above three varieties, bare roots:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft		6 50
Λ to 6 ft		10.00



Philadelphus virginalis



RANCE AND OFFICE GROUNDS

n Transcontinental Highway U.S. 90. Directly across the Highway from during the blooming season, you can see a hundred thousand Azaleas anuary and runs through February and March.

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

5 00

60

PUNICA Granatum. Flowering Pomegranate. The ornamental Pomegranates are fast-growing shrubs with big, showy flowers 2 to 3 inches across, and borne in great profusion in early summer. The Flowering Pomegranates, considering the rich beauty of their flowers and rich bronze and green color of their foliage, are much to be desired in your garden We highly recommend them for planting in corners, against walls where we guarantee them to be an unfailing source of beauty.

Bare roots.		Each	10
2 to 3 ft		. \$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft		. 60	5 00
4 to 6 ft		. 80	7 00
P. Granatum nana.	Dwarf FI	owering	Pome-
granate. Suitable for			
Bare roots.		Each	10
12 to 18 in		. \$0.40	\$3 50

SPIREA Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. This dwarf, compact Spirea bears bright rosy crimson flowers in dense panicles from spring until fall.

18 to 24 in.........

Bare roots.	Ľа	cn	10
12 to 18 in	\$0	50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in		60	5 00
S. Billiardi. A tall variety wi	ith	tall,	hairy
branches. Pink and White.			

S. Thunbergi. Slender, drooping branches. A feathery appearance is produced by the small, bright green leaves. Pure white flowers.

S. Vanhouttei. A charming shrub of moderate size which almost everybody knows and wants in their garden. The arching, wreathlike branches are loaded with white flowers in the spring.

Above three varieties, bare roots:	Each	10
18 to 24 in	\$0 35	\$2 50
2 to 3 ft		
3 to 4 ft	75	6 50
4 to 5 ft	1 00	9 00

VITEX Agnus-castus. Chaste-Tree. One of the hardy blue-flowering plants covered with spikes of lavender-blue flowers in 8-inch spikes. Thrives anywhere, preferring a dry, sunny position.

Bare roots.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft	\$0 75	\$6 50
4 to 6 ft		

WEIGELA amabilis. An attractive, vigorousgrowing shrub with light pink blooms on spreading canes.

W. hybrida Hendersoni. Deep pink.

W. Lemoine Hybrids. Light rose.

W. rosea. Beautiful rose-colored flowers.

W. rosea variegata. A lovely form of above with silvery variegated leaves.

Above five varieties, bare roots:	Each	
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft	. 75	6 50

CENTIPEDE GRASS (Eremochloa ophiuroides). A fine lawn and pasture grass, thoroughly tested at the Florida Experiment Station. Withstands drought. Cuttings, \$1.50 per bushel. In 5-bushel lots, \$1.25 per bushel.



Spirea Bumalda, Anthony Waterer



Antigonon leptopus

Vines

LONICERA Halli Exceptionally fr	ANTIGONON leptopus. Pink-Vine. Heart-shaped leaves and big clusters of pink flowers
to buff. Vigoro	almost the whole year in Florida. A vigorous- growing vine. Each 10
2-yr	2-yr\$0 50 \$4 00
3-yr	HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. An ornamental
WISTERIA sines	vine with large evergreen foliage. Clings well to bricks. Plant only on shady walls or on the north side of buildings in Florida.
ing vine.	Each 10
2-yr	2-yr., 15 to 18-in. runners\$0 30 \$2 50
3-yr	3-yr., 2 to 3-ft. runners 40 3 50

LONICERA Halliana. Runni Exceptionally fragrant white to buff. Vigorous growth bloom. Very choice. 2-yr	e flowers t and cont Each \$0 35	turning inuous 10 \$2 50
WISTERIA sinensis. Blue clusters of sky-blue flowers or ing vine.	n a strong	-climb-
2-yr	Each\$0 60	\$5 50

Miscellaneous Plants



Ophiopogon japonica

BAMBUSA argentea. Dwarf Japanese Ba	m-
boo. An attractive Bamboo good for hedg	ing
and windbreaks. Grows in dense clumps a	ind
attains a height of 25 feet if not pruned.	
Medium clumps, B&B. Each 1	
12 x 12 in\$1 00 \$9	00
Large clumps, B&B.	
18 x 18 in 1 50 13	50
Specimen clumps, B&B.	
24 x 24 in 2 50 22	50
CORTADERIA argentea. Pampas Gra	ISS.
Huge clumps of very fine foliage are produc	ed
by this plant. Great silvery plumes, of	ten
2 feet long, come in the fall. Very good w	ith
clumps of bamboo and other ornamen	tal
Grasses. Each 10)
Medium clumps, B&B\$1 25 \$10	00
Large clumps, B&B 2 00 17	50
LIRIOPE graminifolia. A low-growing, broa	ad-
leaved Grass with spikes of lavender flower	ers.
Excellent in borders or shady places.	
Each 1	0
Medium clumps \$0 15 \$1	25
Large clumps 25 2	00
OPHIOPOGON japonica. A Grass only 8	to
10 inches high, good as a ground-cover in	
shade and also for edging beds. Withstar	nds
drought well.	00
Small clumps	
Medium clumps	00
•	

Shade and Ornamental Trees

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin. Mimosa. A small, hardy, deciduous tree with low, spreading, flat-topped head and finely divided, dark green leaves. It blooms in the summer, bearing large clusters of pink flowers.

Bare roo	ots.	Each	10
3 to	4 ft	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to	5 ft	60	5 00
5 to	6 ft	75	6 50
6 to	8 ft	1 25	11 00
8 to	10 ft	1 75	15 00

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud. The American Redbud or Judas Tree is a small, nicely shaped, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and produces an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. As the flowers appear before the foliage, a Redbud in full flower is a lovely picture.

Bare ro	ots.	Each	10
2 to	3 ft	. \$0 40	\$3 50
3 to	4 ft	. 60	5 50
4 to	6 ft	. 85	7 50
6 to	8 ft	. 1 25	11 00
8 to	10 ft	. 1 50	12 50
****	ANICOLINA		CTC

CHIONANTHUS virginica. Fringe Tree.

Large, glossy dark green leaves and showy racemes of pure white, feathery flowers. Neat habit.

adic.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft	. 80	7 50

CINNAMOMUM Camphora. Camphor Tree. A strong tree, hardy throughout Florida, with a very dense top and wide-spreading branches. May also be sheared for use as a large hedge.

a very dense top and wide-sprea	ain	g br	ancn	es.
May also be sheared for use as	a Ia	arge	hed	ge.
Bare roots.				
2 to 3 ft				
3 to 4 ft				
4 to 5 ft	. 2	00	17	50
5 to 6 ft	. 3	00	25	00
For B&B., add 50 per cent to	ab	ove	price	es.

CORNUS florida. Flowering Dogwood. Small tree or large shrub with a spreading top. Pure white flowers come early in the spring, followed by scarlet fruits. Well known and well loved.

Bare roots.	Eac	ch	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0	50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft		75	6 50
4 to 6 ft	. 1	25	11 00
6 to 8 ft	. 1	75	15 00
8 to 10 ft	. 2	50	20 00
10 to 12 ft	3	00	25 00

ILEX opaca. American Holly. The glossy-leaved, red-berried Holly that means Christmas to all Americans. Grows well in the South.

Each 10

3 to 4 ft., B&B	. \$1	75	\$15	00
4 to 5 ft., B&B	. 2	25	20	00
5 to 6 ft., B&B	. 3	25	30	00
6 to 8 ft., B&B	. 4	50	40	00
8 to 10 ft., B&B	. 7	00	65	00

LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. Grows to 140 feet high. Leaves lobed, glossy green, turning brilliant red in autumn.

Bare roots.	Ea	ıch	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0	50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft		75	6 50
4 to 6 ft	. 1	00	9 00
6 to 8 ft	. 1	25	11 00

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A pyramidal tree with leaves of an unusual shape, looking as if the top had been cut off. Conspicuous yellow flowers.

Bare roots.	Ea	.ch	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0	60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft		75	6 50
4 to 6 ft	. 1	00	9 00
6 to 8 ft	. 1	25	11 00



Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood)



Magnolia grandiflora

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Southern Magnolia. The outstanding broad-leaved evergreen tree of the South. Bright shining green leaves and lemon-scented, waxy white blooms.
Each 10 2 to 3 ft., B&B. \$1 00 \$9 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 1 50 13 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 2 25 20 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 3 00 27 50 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 4 50 40 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 7 50 65 00
M. Soulangeana nigra. Chinese Magnolia. Large flowers that are dark purple outside and paler inside. Buds form in the winter months and bloom in late winter. Makes a quick growth and forms a large shrub anywhere.
Very showy. Each 10 18 to 24 in., B & B. \$1 50 \$13 50 2 to 3 ft., B & B. 2 00 17 50 3 to 4 ft., B & B. 3 00 27 50 4 to 5 ft., B & B. 4 00 35 00 5 to 6 ft., B & B. 5 00 45 00
M. stellata. Starry Magnolia. Fragrant white flowers 3 inches across; fruit red. Each 10
18 to 24 in., B&B
POPULUS Simoni. Chinese Poplar. Grows 35 feet high. Leaves 5 inches long, whitish or pale green beneath.
Bare roots. Each 10 4 to 5 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00 5 to 6 ft. 75 6 50 6 to 8 ft. 1 00 9 00
PRUNUS americana. Wild Plum. A small native tree. Fruit yellow or red.
Bare roots. Each 10 2 to 3 ft

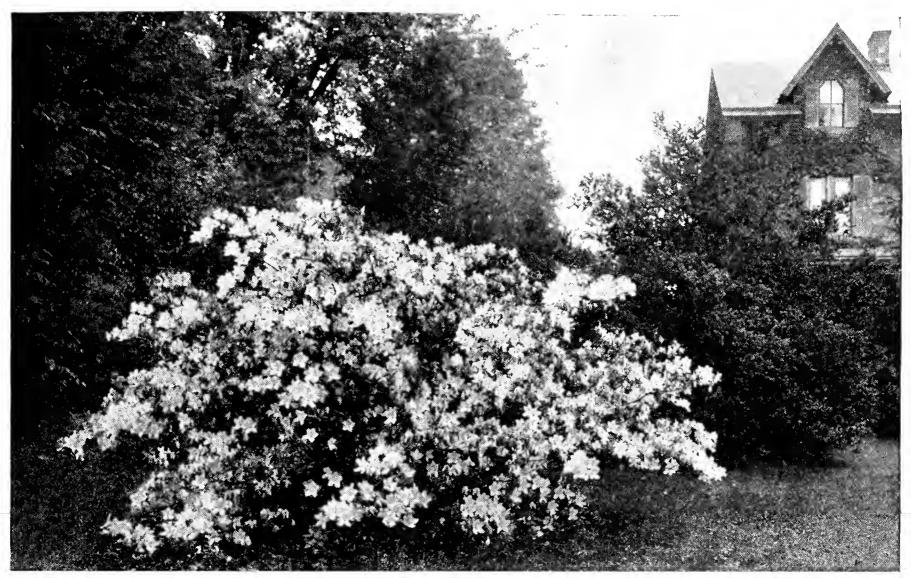
 2 to 3 ft.
 \$0 50

 3 to 4 ft.
 75

 4 to 6 ft.
 1 00

 6 to 8 ft.
 1 50

PYRUS coronaria. Wild Crabapple. Grows to 30 feet. Flowers rose changing to white. Fruit hard and sour.
Bare roots. Each 10 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50 4 to 6 ft. 1 25 11 00 6 to 8 ft. 2 00 17 50
QUERCUS Phellos. Willow Oak. Shining
light green leaves. Reaches 60 feet in height.
Bare roots. Each 10
6 to 8 ft
8 to 10 ft 1 75 15 00
10 to 12 ft
Q. virginiana. Live Oak. Grayish evergreen
foliage. Fine for street or lawn planting.
Bare roots. Each 10
3 to 4 ft\$1 00 \$9 00
4 to 6 ft 1 25 11 00
6 to 8 it
4 to 6 ft
For B&B., add 50 per cent to above prices.
SALIX babylonica. Weeping Willow. Wavy,
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches.
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone.
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone.
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. 3 to 4 ft\$0 50 \$4 50
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. 3 to 4 ft
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. 3 to 4 ft\$0 50 \$4 50 4 to 6 ft75 6 50 ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. Each 10 3 to 4 ft\$0 50 \$4 50 4 to 6 ft75 6 50 ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves smooth above and glabrous beneath.
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. Each 10 3 to 4 ft\$0 50 \$4 50 4 to 6 ft75 6 50 ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves smooth above and glabrous beneath. Bare roots. Each 10
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. 3 to 4 ft
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. 3 to 4 ft. 50 50 \$4 50 4 to 6 ft. 50 50 WLMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves smooth above and glabrous beneath. Bare roots. 50 50 \$4 00 4 to 6 ft. 50 50
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. 3 to 4 ft. 50 50 \$4 50 4 to 6 ft. 50 50 ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves smooth above and glabrous beneath. Bare roots. 50 50 \$4 00 4 to 6 ft. 50 50 \$4 00 4 to 6 ft. 50 50 \$4 00 50 6 to 8 ft. 50 50 \$1 00
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. Each 10 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 50 4 to 6 ft. 75 6 50 ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves smooth above and glabrous beneath. Bare roots. Each 10 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 4 to 6 ft. 75 6 50 6 to 8 ft. 1 25 11 00 8 to 10 ft. 2 00 17 50 VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaf Viburnum. White flowers in flat clusters; dark
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. Each 10 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 50 4 to 6 ft. 75 6 50 ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves smooth above and glabrous beneath. Bare roots. Each 10 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 4 to 6 ft. 75 6 50 6 to 8 ft. 125 11 00 8 to 10 ft. 2 00 17 50 VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaf Viburnum. White flowers in flat clusters; dark berries.
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bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. 3 to 4 ft. 50 50 \$4 50 4 to 6 ft. 50 50 \$4 50 ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves smooth above and glabrous beneath. Bare roots. 50 50 \$4 00 4 to 6 ft. 50 50 \$4 00 4 to 6 ft. 50 50 \$4 00 4 to 6 ft. 75 6 50 6 to 8 ft. 1 25 11 00 8 to 10 ft. 2 00 17 50 VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaf Viburnum. White flowers in flat clusters; dark berries. Bare roots. Each 10 8 to 24 in. 50 40 \$3 50
bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone. Bare roots. Each 10 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 50 4 to 6 ft. 75 6 50 ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves smooth above and glabrous beneath. Bare roots. Each 10 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 4 to 6 ft. 75 6 50 6 to 8 ft. 1 25 11 00 8 to 10 ft. 2 00 17 50 VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaf Viburnum. White flowers in flat clusters; dark berries. Bare roots. Each 10



Azalea indica (Indian Azalea)

Azaleas

A riot of color, showing nothing but flowers, is the impression the delightful Evergreen Azaleas give in any planting. They will produce more bloom and more color, very early in the spring, than

any other flower and will provide a pleasing evergreen shrub the year round.

Azaleas are quite easy to transplant and grow, provided certain conditions are met. They like partial shade, and preferably should have afternoon shade and morning sun. A loose soil with plenty of humus and slightly acid is where they thrive best. Rotted oak leaves and some well-rotted stable manure worked into the bed are excellent. The soil should be well drained, as Azaleas will not tolerate a wet, sticky soil, but as they root quite shallowly they need water in hot, dry weather. Wetting the tops as well as the soil just before sundown will keep them in good condition. Azaleas should be kept well mulched with hardwood leaves and should never be hoed or worked around. The roots come almost to the surface, and working them breaks loose many feed-roots. A good mulch will keep down most weeds and grass, and if any comes up in them it should be pulled out by hand.

will keep down most weeds and grass, and if any comes up in them it should be pulled out by hand. Azaleas fit into the border planting extremely well. Many sorts are useful to face down taller shrubs in the foundation planting and a few of the stronger-growing sorts make an unusual and

colorful hedge up to 4 to 6 feet in height.

Azaleas make many of the most famous beauty-spots of the South famous, and are continually increasing in popularity. It is usually best to use them in a mass planting with a number of the

same variety close together rather than mix colors too much in one place.

Our stock of over 100,000 Azaleas includes the best and hardiest varieties for outdoor growth, and includes all sizes from the 2- and 3-year-old plants just starting to bloom to large 4- and 5-foot plants of considerable age. You can get any size you want for the effect you may need.

Indian Azaleas, Group 1

George Franc. A compact grower with very large pink flowers, shading to red in the center. This variety blooms early, and has as much or more spread than height.

Glory of Sunninghill. Another compactgrowing variety with medium-sized, rather deep salmon flowers. Foliage is good and plant

is vigorous.

Iveryana. Almost pure white, but most flowers have a fine penciling of rose-pink which is visible at close range, but from 10 feet or more the blooms seem all white. Rather low and spreading in growth. Blooms in February and March.

Ledifolia Alba. The hardiest of the white Indian Azaleas. Leaves hairy. Flower petals separated at the ends, giving the flowers the appearance of a star. Hardy to Washington.

Mme. Frye. Light clear pink flowers and small shiny leaves make this an attractive plant at any season. Rather late to bloom, and the plants are compact. When in flower a mass of color is all you can see.

Orange Star. A tall-growing variety with deep orange-red flowers. A good background plant, as it attains a height of 5 to 6 feet.

For prices, see page 22



Azalea canescens. See page 23

Indian Azaleas, Group 1, continued

Pink Macrantha. One of the most compact growers there is. Has a clear pink flower and blooms very late in the season, with a few flowers coming on the plants to June. An extremely hardy variety, never injured by cold.

Præstantissima. Deep pink blooms and very free flowering. Medium height. Midseason bloom. A strikingly beautiful plant.

Prince of Wales. Clear light red flowers in a bushy hardy plant. Blooms late February and March. Very showy.

Red Macrantha. A very hardy deep orangered variety. Rather tall growth. Small glossy leaves.



Azalea Hinodegiri. See page 23

Indian Azaleas, Group 2

Elegans. The fastest grower of any pink variety. A beautiful clear pink flower coming into bloom fairly early in the season. The bush makes a rank growth, spreads well and is the top variety among the pink types.

Formosa. The giant among Azaleas. Lavender flowers of very large size. Leaves the largest of any Azalea, deep green. Compact and heavy bush which will outgrow any other Evergreen Azalea. Formosa is hardy, stands up and grows well, even under adverse conditions. A beautiful all-year evergreen as well as a persistent flowering one.

Omurasaki. Flowers almost identical with Formosa, plant somewhat lower and wider spreading, with slightly narrower leaves usually arranged in rosette form.

President Clay. An early and free bloomer having bright brick-red flowers in profusion. This is the most vigorous-growing variety in the red sorts, and one of the hardiest. It is in the same class as Elegans and Formosa as to vigor of growth and is one of the most satisfactory varieties we know of.

Vittata Fortunei purpurea. A tall, very early-blooming variety. Flowers rather light lavender with white variegations. This variety starts blooming in November and continues for some three months. A fine background plant for lower-growing varieties.

PRICES OF GROUP	1			
	Fa	ch	10)
6 to 8 in	\$0	35	\$3	00
8 to 12 in		50		50
12 to 15 in		75	_	50
			_	00
15 to 18 in			-	
18 to 24 in		50	13	
24 to 30 in		00	17	
30 to 36 in	. 3	00	27	50
	_			
PRICES OF GROUP				
		ıch	1	0
8 to 12 in	. \$0	35	\$3	00
12 to 15 in		50	4	50
15 to 18 in		75	6	50
18 to 24 in		25	11	00
24 to 30 in			13	50
		25		00
30 to 36 in	. 4	50		50

Kurume Azaleas

Hinodegiri. All you see is a brilliant mass of scarlet flowers when this hardy compact Azalea is in bloom. A shapely, dwarf plant ideal for a low hedge or facing down taller shrubbery.

Pink Pearl. Large clusters of light salmon-pink hose-in-hose flowers. Very free blooming and

a bushy plant.

Snow. Pure snow-white flowers on a plant with very glossy bright green leaves. The best dwarf white.

PRICES C	F	KURUME	AZALEAS
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		Lacii	
6 to 8 in	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$0 50	\$4 50
8 to 12 in	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 75	6 50
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
15 to 18 in	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 1 75	15 00

Native Azaleas

AZALEA austrina. Flowers range from light yellow to deep yellow and orange-red. Blooms in March and April. This is a deciduous Azalea, ultimately growing 8 to 10 feet in height.

A. canescens. Sometimes known as Wild Honeysuckle. The trumpet-shaped flowers are usually light pink but will vary from almost white to a deep pink. Plants grow to large size, but can be kept any size wanted by pruning after the blooming period, which is early spring.

PRICES OF NATIVE AZALEAS

	Each	10
Medium clumps	 . \$1 0	0 \$9 00
Strong clumps		

Camellia Japonica

The aristocrats of southern gardens and the pride of northern conservatories are the perfect-flowered, multi-colored Camellias, with their shining dark green leaves the year round and their wonderful display of bloom in the winter when other flowers are very scarce.

As landscape plants they are indeed excellent, giving a combination of compact evergreen shrub, and the finest variety and color of flowers of any plant grown. Large Camellias are very valuable, many costing several hundred dollars each, so in addition to making your landscape more delightful, Camellias are really growing into much more valuable plants each year.

Camellias, Group 1

Alba plena. A clear white, waxy flower, regular in form and very double. Long considered one of the very best white varieties.

Purity. As its name indicates, white as pure snow, large double flowers with high center and no stamens showing. Purity is indeed an apt name for this fine Camellia.

Lilyi. A medium-sized white variety. Bush rather spreading in habit. Flowers sometimes have a few petals spotted very pale pink, but nearly all flowers are pure white.

Imperator. Brilliant Christmas red, peonytype flowers, more graceful than most peonytypes. A large-flowered, large-leaved variety, vigorous in growth and free flowering.

Compte de Gomer. One of the popular old varieties. Double, variegated white and delicate pink, with irregular pencilings of oldrose. Blooms January and February. Flowers are medium size, with petals diminishing in size toward the center.

Auguste Delfosse. Medium-sized, light red, peony-type flowers. An extra-heavy bloomer, similar to Prof. Sargent, but a brighter, cheerier red.

Pink Perfection. As its name implies, this Camellia is really perfection in a regular shell-pink flower. The bush is very free flowering, compact in growth, and a real beauty in all respects.

Mille Beau (Thousand Beauties). Apple-blossom-pink is the predominating color in this fine double-flowered variety. Each bloom on the same bush is different from all the others. They range from almost solid white and blush-pink to a deep pink, with all types of variegation between.

Cheerful. Cheerful in name and color. A bright cherry-red, very double, high-pointed center. This variety blooms while very young and usually has a few flowers open by Christmas.

Carnation. A bright red, carnation-shaped bloom with many small petals in the center which is rounded. Starts blooming early in the season and continues for a long period.

No. 97 Pink. A beautiful salmon-pink flower, very double, and about 4 inches in diameter. Plant rather dwarf and bushy, flowering very heavily; one of the early varieties.

Panache. A very different variegated type. No two blossoms on the plant are quite the same. Flowers rather large, quite double and ranging from almost clear white to shell-pink and clear deep pink. The average flower is lighter toward the outer petals and shades to deeper color toward the center. A fine vigorous grower that should be in every Camellia collection.

PRICES OF GROUP 1

		10	1		10
8 to 12 in	\$1 00	\$9 00	18 to 24 in	\$2 00	\$17 50
12 to 15 in	1 25	11 00	24 to 30 in	3 00	27 50
15 to 18 in	1 50	13 50	30 to 36 in.	4 00	35 00



Camellias

Camellias, Group 2

Rosita. One of the strongest growers. A very double, rose-pink flower with petals arranged in symmetrical rosette form. This is a very popular variety on the Pacific Coast, and is now being more largely planted in the Southeast. You'll like it.

Hallifolia. A clear light red semi-double flower, with golden-anthered stamens showing in center. Hallifolia is an early and very profuse bloomer with large, showy flowers, and blooms over a long period. A fine lawn specimen, and especially resistant to cold injury of buds.

Sarah Frost. A vigorous grower with full double flowers having petals diminishing in size to the center. Blooms outdoors in January and February. Flowers 3 to 3½ inches across and a clear rose-pink in color.

Duc de Bretagne. Single, brick-red, mediumsize flowers borne profusely. This is the fastest-growing variety we know of, and while the individual flowers are not so fine, as a landscape plant seen from a little distance it stands out as a fine splash of color in the winter landscape.

Henri Favre. One of the smaller-flowered variegated types. Background color is red, penciled with white stripes lengthwise of the petals. A vigorous grower of compact form. Free flowering habit.

Noblissima. Double peony form in a solid white flower. The golden-anthered stamens are seen between the petals. Blooms in midwinter starting in December and continuing through February.

Camellia Culture

Camellias can be planted in full sun, if they are shaded for the first two summers until they get thoroughly established. Partial shade, about half a day of sun and half of shade, makes the really ideal location for them, however. It is not best to plant them in full shade, as they will not flower as

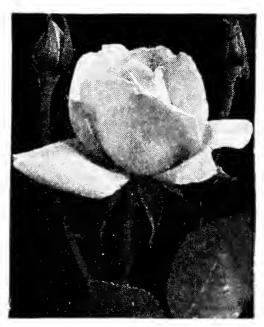
Like the Azaleas, Camellias are very partial to woods earth, well-rotted leaves, or peat moss. To insure best results in planting Camellias, dig the holes considerably larger than the ball of earth on the plant, and use one-fourth rotted leaves, one-fourth well-rotted cow-manure, and one-half garden soil. This should be very thoroughly mixed, and then used in filling in around the ball of earth. Keep a leaf-mulch 2 to 3 inches deep around the Camellias and give them plenty of water during the hot months, and during the flowering season. A fertilizer of half bone meal and half cotton-seed meal is excellent as a yearly application in the spring.



Lady Hillingdon



Red Radiance



Mrs. Charles Bell

Roses—For Landscapes and Bouquets

There are no flowers giving such a profusion of bloom over such a long period of time as our fine Roses. The varieties listed are well suited to southern conditions and will give a maximum of flowers throughout the season.

At our very low prices, you can have a fine large Rose-garden, featuring varieties that are tested and proven as good growers and prolific producers. Your friends like Roses, too, and it's nice to be able to give joy to others by sending them a beautiful bunch of Roses now and then.

Planting and Care

Bush Roses bloom on new growth, and when planting your Rose bushes they should be cut back to about 8 inches in height. This will give you a good lot of new growth and result in more bloom. Roses are heavy feeders, and should have plenty of fertilizer. Stable or dairy manure worked into the bed before planting are excellent, and the application of 5-7-5 commercial fertilizer or Vigoro about every 60 days during the growing season will keep the bushes healthy and blooming well. Small amounts of commercial fertilizer should be used, about 2 ounces at each application. Give Roses good drainage and in dry weather water them well.

In setting the bushes, make the holes large enough to spread the roots out naturally without crowding, fill in about half way with well-pulverized soil, then water thoroughly. Finish filling in and pack well, so that the bushes are tight in the ground.

Prices on all Roses: 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00; 50 for \$7.50

RED BUSH ROSES

Etoile de France. Fragrant crimson blooms

of good size. One of the dark red Roses.

Etoile de Hollande. We believe this is the finest red Rose grown. Flowers a glorious velvety crimson, almost black in the bud. With plenty of fertilizer it is very vigorous and produces plenty of flowers.

Red American Beauty. One of the old-time favorites. A strong, vigorous grower producing brilliant red flowers.

Red Radiance. The No. 1 Rose for the South. No Rose equals this for strong growth under adverse conditions, or for the great quantity of blooms it produces all through the season, even in the hottest part of the summer.

PINK BUSH ROSES

Mrs. Charles Bell. The illustrious shell-pink sport of Radiance. Good strong bush bearing plenty of flowers. One of the best allseason bloomers.

Pink Radiance. The original Radiance. Rose-pink flowers of good size and form. The yardstick by which other Roses are judged.

PINK BUSH ROSES, continued

Cerise Talisman. A cerise-pink sport of the well-known Talisman variety.

YELLOW BUSH ROSES

Golden Charm. A yellow sport of Talisman, giving a solid yellow flower of Talisman beauty and form.

Golden Dawn. Large, globular, straw-yellow buds, with old-rose markings. The pale yellow flowers are fragrant. Bush is rather spreading in habit and fairly vigorous.

Golden Ophelia. Medium-size yellow blooms. One of the heaviest-blooming varieties in the yellow Roses.

Lady Hillingdon. Pointed buds and cupped flowers of apricot-yellow. This has long been grown in the South and is an old favorite.

Luxembourg. A rich apricot-yellow, shaded copper. One of the strongest of the deep yellow varieties.

Sunburst. A golden yellow Rose living up to its name, and producing one of the most beautiful yellow flowers grown.

TWO-TONED ROSES

President Herbert Hoover. A wonderful multi-colored Rose combining many shades of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet, and yellow. Long, beautifully formed buds that open slowly and possess a most delicious fragrance.

Talisman. A brilliant flower combining orange-scarlet and golden yellow in irregular proportions. Very double, well-shaped.

WHITE BUSH ROSES

Caledonia. Without a doubt, one of the finest white Roses grown. The long snowy white buds are exquisite, and the blossoms possess a delicious fragrance. Takes many prizes at the flower shows.

Frau Karl Druschki. Known as the "White American Beauty." Very vigorous bushes and the largest flower of any white Rose grown. While this is a Hybrid Perpetual Rose, in the South it is nearly everblooming.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Pure ivorywhite, producing quantities of beautiful buds and full flowers. A very free and continuous bloomer.

Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty. Well-formed, fragrant crimson flowers 3 to 4 inches across. Strong grower and holds its foliage well.

Cl. Etoile de Hollande. We believe this is the finest red-flowered everblooming Climber we have ever seen. A good strong grower with plenty of foliage. The blooms are frequently larger than on the bush form of this excellent Rose.

Cl. President Hoover. The famous multicolored Rose in a strong Climber. This is considerably more vigorous than the bush form, and bears in great profusion.

Cl. Red Radiance. This old favorite is just as good as a Climber as it is in the bush form, and that means it can't be beat in the Southeast.

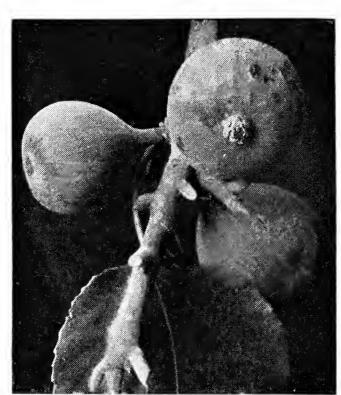
Cl. Sunburst. Always satisfactory with its deep golden yellow buds and flowers produced continuously throughout the season.

Cl. Talisman. It is difficult to imagine anything more striking than a fence or trellis covered with the lovely red and gold flowers of the much-admired Talisman. They will give you many bouquets, too.

Fruits and Nuts

Home-grown fruit, fresh off the tree and ripened to perfection right in your yard, always tastes better. It is a great pleasure, as well as a saving, to grow the fruits suited to your section yourself. You eat more of them when you can just walk out and help yourself, and most people need more fruit in the diet than they get. A few fruit trees in your yard will cost you very little and will return many times their cost in satisfaction, pleasure and fine fruit they will give you.

Fruit Trees



Celeste Figs

FIGS
Celeste. Juicy and sweet. A very desirable
Fig for canning. Flesh a light rose at center.
Early and hardy bearer.
Magnolia. A large, excellent variety, well
liked throughout the South.

Above two varieties:	Each	10
18 to 24 in	\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 ft	. 50	4 50

GRAPES

Concord. The most widely known and popular of all American Grapes. Produces profusely its medium-size bunches of blueblack Grapes, which everyone agrees have the finest flavor of any eastern variety. For Grape-juice and jelly there is nothing to excel it.

Niagara. The standard American green Grape, holding the same rank among the green kinds that Concord holds in the blacks. Berries large, pale yellow, tender, sweet, and juicy.

James. Berries large, blue-black, in clusters of from 6 to 10; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet, and juicy; quality good. A showy fruit.

Scuppernong. Berries large, seldom more than 8 to 10 in the cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, flavor sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. Vine is free from all diseases and insects. Prolific and a sure bearer.

GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses, lacking nothing required for the table or market. Of good quality; juicy. Hardiest of all Grapefruits.

	Ła	ch 10
2-yr	\$0	60 \$5 00

FRUITS AND NUTS, continued

KUMQUATS

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. Fruit 1½ to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. This tree forms a nice head. Each 10
18 to 24 in. \$0 60 \$5 00
2 to 3 ft. 100 9 00

PEACHES

Belle of Georgia. White with red cheek. A prolific bearer, widely used. Free.

Carman. Large; creamy white, with blush; juicy. Fine free-bearing variety.

Elberta. This variety has been for many years, and still is, one of the finest Peaches. The name Elberta is almost as well known as the word Peach itself. Good-sized, oval, yellow fruits with red cheeks, juicy and well flavored, and bears consistently. Elberta is excellent for home and market.

J. H. Hale. Its exceptional appearance, quality, and heavy bearing habit have made it a profitable commercial variety even during years of low prices. Has yellow skin with markings of dark red and carmine. Fine flavor and juicy.

Mayflower. The earliest of all. Medium-size, creamy white fruits, mottled with dark red; semi-freestone; white, juicy flesh.

Above five varieties:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 30	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft	. 40	3 50
4 to 5 ft	. 60	5 00

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Fuyugaki. Deep red skin and light, very sweet flesh. The best shipper and keeper.

Okame. Large, oblate; orange-yellow to carmine skin; flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow changing to bright red; flesh yellow, of finest quality. Very prolific and bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use.

Triumph. Tomato-shaped; red skin and yellow flesh.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, light yellow fruits, changing to dull red, mottled orange-yellow; deep dull red flesh of fine quality.

Above five varieties:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft	. 50	4 50
4 to 6 ft		6 00
6 to 8 ft	. 1 00	9 00

PEARS

Pineapple. A large and hands	some sort	with a
pleasing odor when ripe. F		
juicy. Blight-resisting.		
2 to 3 ft		
3 to 4 ft	50	4 50
4 to 6 ft	60	5 50
6 to 8 ft	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 ft	1 50	12 50

PLUMS

Ab	ound	an	ce.	An	early	red	Plum	with	yellow
	flesh.				·				U
D	₩.		-	T		• Y	Y Y	OT Y	

Burbank. Dark red with yellow flesh; sweet flavor.

Red June. The earliest sort.

Above three varieties:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft	60	5 50

SATSUMA ORANGES

Owari. Deep orange with smooth rind. Almost seedless. Vigorous and hardy tree.

La La	ıch	10	
18 to 24 in\$0	40	\$3 0	0
2 to 3 ft	50	4 0	0
3/4 to 1-in. cal	75	6 0	0

CITRANGEDIN. Small fruit from which an excellent drink can be made. Extremely hardy.

											La	ıcn	1.	U
18 to	24	in			٠						. \$0	50	\$4	50
2 to	3	ft	٠					٠			•	65		

MULBERRIES

Hicks. Good fruit produced all summer by rapid-growing, early-bearing trees.

Stubbs. Large, acid, black fruits of best quality.

Above two varieties:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft	. \$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft	. 65	6 00

PECAN TREES

Frotscher. Very large nuts that average 45 to 50 per pound. Shell very thin—can be cracked with teeth. Meat is sweet and of fine quality, and can be moved entirely from the shell.

Moneymaker. This is an early bearer, prolific, healthy, and remarkably free from nut diseases that attack some of the Pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong. A heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Moore. A very consistent bearer, producing medium-sized nuts that are of the finest quality. Comparatively thin shell and plump kernel.

Schley. One of the finest Pecans. Very thin shell and meat that is of excellent flavor. Has few equals as a market nut.

Stuart. This Pecan thrives throughout the South and is a heavy bearer. It is extensively known. The nut has a shell of medium thickness and is of very good cracking quality.

Success. A good-growing, heavy-bearing tree. Nuts are oblong, with thin shell, and full of good-quality, juicy, sweet meat.

Above six varieties:			
2 to 3 ft	. \$0-65	\$5 50	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft			60 00
4 to 5 ft	. 85	7 50	70 00
5 to 6 ft	. 1 00	9 00	85 00
6 to 7 ft			
7 to 8 ft			

BLACK WALNUTS

Rich nuts with a flavor all their own.

		Lach	10
18 to	24 in	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to	3 ft	. 50	4 00
	4 ft		5 50

How to Plant Balled and Burlapped Plants

Our B&B. Plants are easy to set out. Dig the hole about 6 inches greater in diameter than the ball of earth, and about the same depth. Set the plant, burlap and all, in the hole, and use thoroughly pulverized top-soil to fill in about half way. Then cut the string holding the burlap at the top and turn the top part of the burlap down into the hole. Finish filling to within about an inch of ground-level, then soak the soil down thoroughly around the ball. After one lot of water soaks in, give it another watering. Also make a small bank of earth about 12 inches from the plant all around so that you have a saucer-shaped place slanting in toward the plant to keep the water in, and going toward the roots.

Keep the plants watered about three times a week until they are starting into growth, and then, during the first season if there is a long dry spell and the leaves start to wilt, water them some more. In most of our southeastern soils plenty of water on newly planted plants is the best insurance of a good live. Also watering must be thorough, and slowly enough to let the water soak down as deep as the roots go. Just sprinkling the top does more harm than good.

A mulch of leaves around the plants helps to keep the moisture in and the soil from crusting on top, and is to be recommended.

How to Plant Bare-Rooted Plants and Trees

Trees lose part of their root system in transplanting, and it is best to cut part of the top back to balance up. The hole for planting should be dug deep enough and wide enough to accommodate the roots without cramping them. Side roots should be spread out in a natural position and not packed downward. Any broken roots should be pruned off, and the ends of any roots that are bruised should also be pruned back slightly. You can see where the soil-line on the tree is, and the trees should be set from ½ to

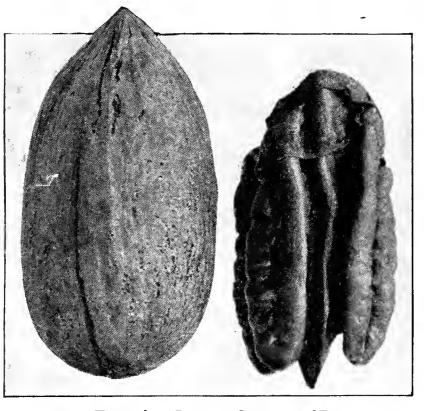
1 inch lower than this soil-line. Use good topsoil, finely pulverized, in filling in. Put in some soil, then work it around the roots, keeping the side roots out sideways and not packing them downward. Pack the soil firmly around the roots when you put it in. When the hole is filled to within 2 to 3 inches of the top, fill it with water and let it soak down. Do this two or three times until you are sure the soil is thoroughly saturated to the bottom of the hole. Then, fill up the hole nearly to the ground-level with loose soil, and do not pack this.

Proper distances for planting
Satsuma Oranges18 to 20 ft. each way
Peaches
Japan Persimmons15 to 20 ft. each way
Pears
Pecans50 to 60 ft. each way

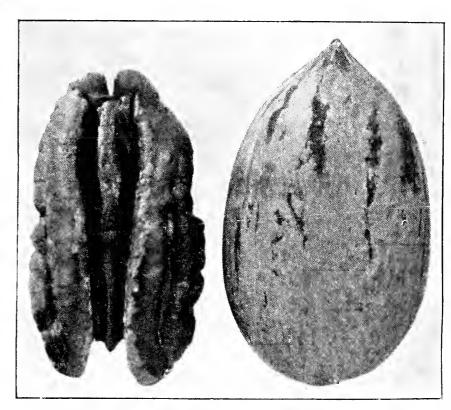
Fertilizing

Almost any plant will do better if given a balanced fertilizer. Commercial fertilizer 5-7-5 formula is good on most garden shrubs, trees, and fruit and nut trees. This should be applied about the middle of March, or if the plants are set late in the spring, about two months after the plants have been set out. In this case plants set in March would be fertilized in May after the new roots had started to grow. The amount of fertilizer required varies with the size of the plant. A half pound per plant on the average 2 to 3-foot plants would be about right. Keep the fertilizer out about 6 inches to a foot from the trunk of the tree or plant, scatter it on top of the soil, and water it in.

Azaleas and Camellias require a different fertilizer, and cotton-seed meal is a very good one for them. This is usually applied twice a season—right after they finish blooming and again the latter part of June or the first of July. These two species need a slightly acid soil, and the regular commercial fertilizer, usually on the alkaline side, is not suitable. A mulch of leaves should be kept around Azaleas and Camellias all the time, and they should not be hoed or worked around at any time. Any grass or weeds should be pulled by hand.

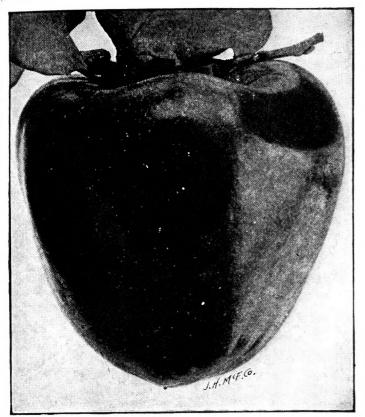


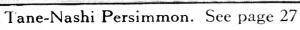
Frotscher Pecan. See page 27

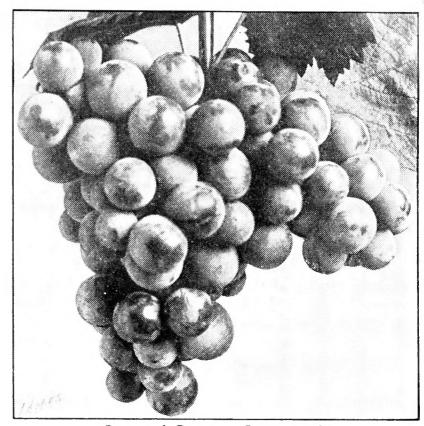


Stuart Pecan. See page 27

Monticello Nursery Co., Monticello, Florida







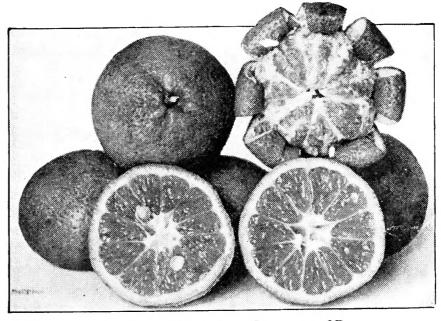
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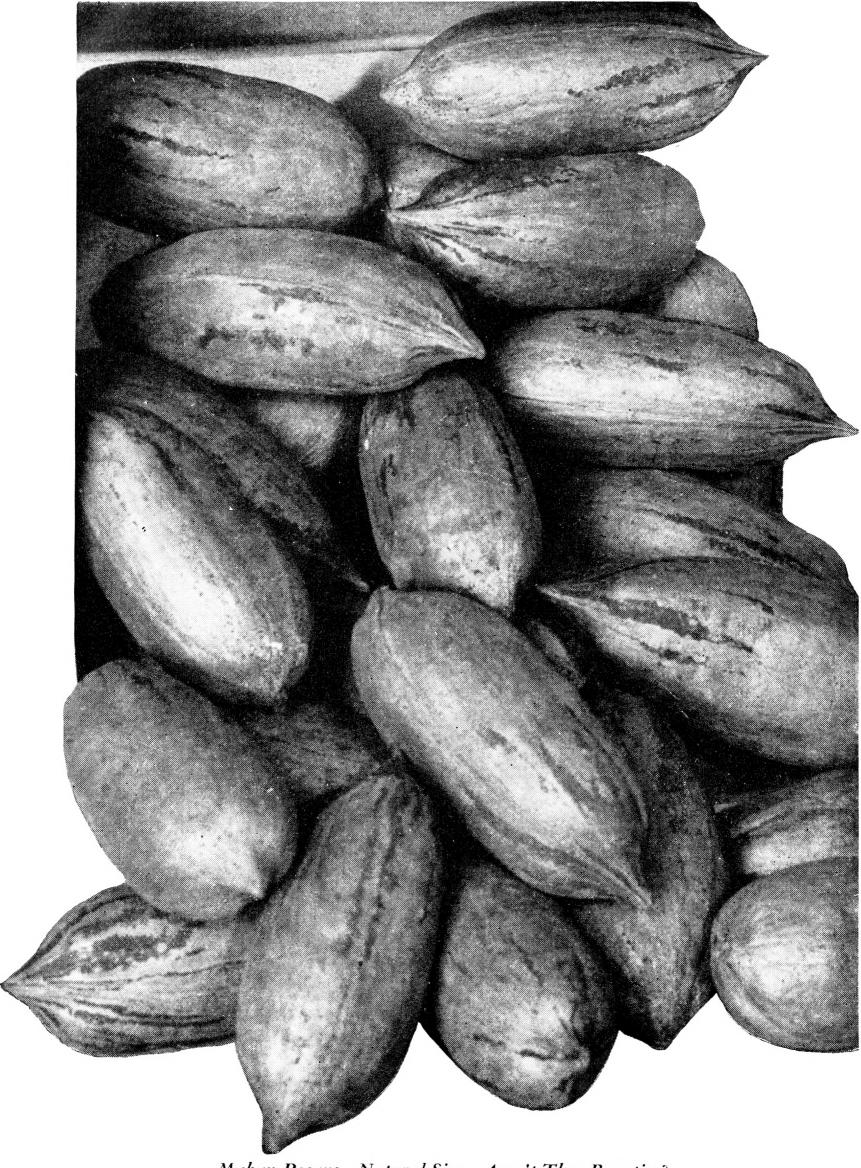
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Mahan Pecans—Natural Size—Aren't They Beauties?

You Can Grow the World's Finest Pecans in Your Yard

Wouldn't you like to grow big crops of Pecans like those shown natural size on the opposite page? They are the famous MAHAN variety, giant in size, extra thin shelled, and of excellent eating quality.

Mahan trees are vigorous growers with extra-large leaves, and make as fine a shade tree as any you can plant. In addition they start bearing the second or third year and rapidly increase in production so that in a short time you will have all the fine Pecans you want for home use, and a surplus to sell.

With each order for Mahan trees we send full instructions for proper planting and care that will insure your getting the best and quickest crops.

Plant a few Mahan trees in your yard and you will certainly be proud of the enormous Pecans they produce.

Every Mahan tree is guaranteed to grow, and any that might, for any reason die within 3 years of shipping date, will be replaced f. o. b. Monticello for only \$1.00.

PRICES ON MAHAN TREES F. O. B. MONTICELLO

										1	. to 5	9 trees	60 or mo	ore trees
											E	Cach	Ea	ch
3 to	4 ft.										. \$3	00	\$2	50
4 to	6 ft.										. 4	00	3	50
6 to	8 ft.										. 4	50	4	00
8 to	10 ft.			•							. 5	50	5	00

The Monticello Nursery Co. is the sole owner and grower of the Mahan Pecan. This is a copyrighted variety, and each Mahan tree has attached an aluminum label the shape of the Mahan nut. Look for the label.

WARNING

Like the Mahan, any product to demand a good price, must have quality and a company back of it willing to spend thousands of dollars to advertise. Any company not willing to have their name behind a product surely cannot think much of the article they are selling.

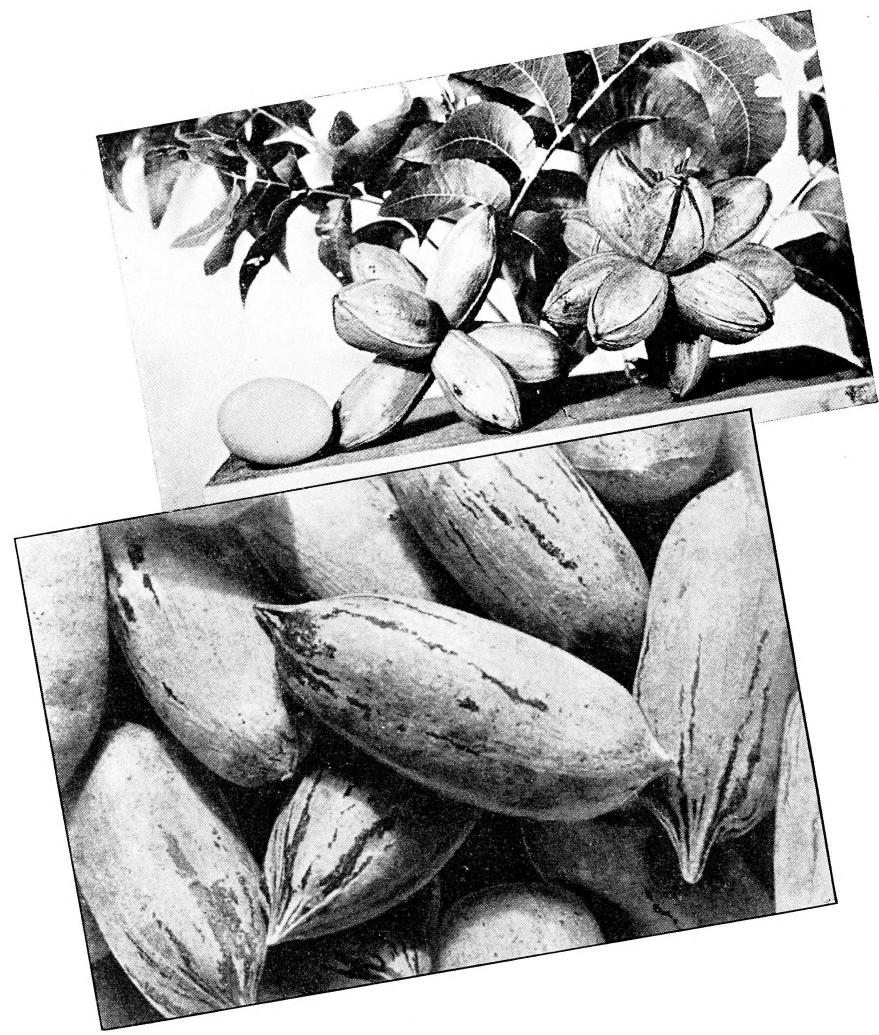
The Mahan Pecan is nationally known and through some 12 years of broadcasting over Radio and other advertising, the Mahan holds the record of being the finest Pecan in the world. The Mahan is named after the owner of the Monticello Nursery Co. and is a copyrighted article.

There are some Nurserymen and Dealers who will tell you that they have a Pecan like the Mahan and give it some other name. Remember, if you buy a tree under one name and this tree comes into bearing, you could hardly sell the nuts under another name, as this would not be fair to yourself or to the public.

Why take a chance of buying your trees from someone who cannot stand back of them under their true name? If they tell you they are selling the tree under another name because it is a copyrighted product, it would not be best to buy from this type of person.

You will hear the name MAHAN over the Radio as long as we are in the nursery business, and to be advertised successfully for many years, a product must have quality. If you want Genuine MAHAN PECAN TREES, order them direct from the Monticello Nursery Co. Each tree bears a copyrighted aluminum label the exact size of the Mahan Pecan nut and this is your PROTECTION.

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MAHAN NUTS

The Mahan is the world's top Pecan. It is a quick-growing tree, with large leaves, making a splendid shade tree and an ideal specimen tree for your yard.

The nuts are so large, the shells are so thin, and the meats are so delicious that every home should have a few trees.

Commercially it is a money-maker, as production starts early and is very heavy. The mammoth nuts bring top prices because of their size and quality, characters which do not always go together.

MONTICELLO NURSERY CO. MONTICELLO · FLORIDA